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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/771,972	01/30/2001	Masahiro Ishiyama	202184US2RD	9414
22850	7590	06/01/2004	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			MOSLEHI, FARHOOD	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2154	7	
DATE MAILED: 06/01/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/771,972 Examiner Farhood Moslehi	ISHIYAMA ET AL. Art Unit 2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1-20-2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4.6</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-22 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-12, 16, 17 and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Inoue et al. (6,501,767) (hereinafter Inoue).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application.

Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

4. As per claim 1, Inoue teaches a position identifier management apparatus for supporting the movement of a mobile computer between networks, comprising: storage means for storing binding information concerning said mobile computer managed by said position identifier management apparatus, said binding information including a compatible node identifier for uniquely specifying said mobile computer and a

compatible position identifier for uniquely specifying a position of said mobile computer on a network (e.g. col. 4, lines 30-35); registration means for registering the binding information in said storage means in response to a registration request to register the binding information from another apparatus (e.g. col. 4, lines 60-65); and transmitting means for transmitting the binding information in response to a query about the binding information concerning said mobile computer from another apparatus when said binding information is stored in said storage means (e.g. col. 4, lines 45-50).

5. As per claim 18, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
6. As per claim 21, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
7. As per claim 2, Inoue teaches a position identifier management apparatus, further comprising: means for registering binding information contained in the received registration request after detecting that a sender of the received registration request is an external mobile computer and authenticating said external mobile computer as a valid mobile computer (e.g. col. 3, lines 15-20); means for sending said registration request to an external position identifier management apparatus which also manages said external mobile computer when said external mobile computer is authenticated as a valid mobile computer (e.g. col. 3, lines 35-40) ; and means for registering the binding information contained in the received registration request in said storage means after detecting that the sender of the received registration request is an external position identifier management apparatus and authenticating said external position identifier management apparatus as a valid apparatus (e.g. col. 3, lines 35-45).
8. As per claim 16, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

9. As per claim 20, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
10. As per claim 3, Inoue teaches a position identifier management apparatus, wherein said transmitting means transmits the binding information containing the compatible node identifier which is identical to the compatible node identifier contained in the query (e.g. col. 3, lines 15-25).
11. As per claim 19, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
12. As per claim 4, Inoue teaches a position identifier management apparatus, wherein the binding information includes a registered time and an effective period, and said position identifier management apparatus further comprises means for erasing the binding information which has expired (e.g. col. 5, lines 30-35).
13. As per claim 5, Inoue teaches a position identifier management apparatus, wherein the compatible node identifier of said mobile computer comprises a first virtual network identifier assigned to said mobile computer which moves between networks and a node identifier for uniquely specifying said mobile computer, and the compatible position identifier of said mobile computer comprises a second network identifier which is usable only by mobile computers assigned to a network to which said mobile computer is connected and the node identifier (e.g. col. 4, lines 29-45).
14. As per claim 6 Inoue teaches a mobile computer which moves between networks, comprising: first storage means for storing binding information including a compatible node identifier and a compatible position identifier, the compatible node identifier including a first virtual network identifier assigned to said mobile computer which moves between networks and a node for uniquely specifying said mobile

computer, the compatible position identifier including a second network identifier which is usable only by mobile computers assigned to a network to which said mobile computer is connected and the node identifier (e.g. col. 4, lines 29-45); second storage means for storing binding information concerning at least one of external mobile computers with which said mobile computer is to communicate, said binding information including a compatible node identifier and a compatible position identifier, the compatible node identifier including a first virtual network identifier assigned to said external mobile computer which moves between networks and a node identifier of said external mobile computer, the compatible position identifier including a second network identifier which is usable only by mobile computers assigned to a network to which said external mobile computer is connected and the node identifier of said external mobile computer (e.g. col. 5, lines 25-35); determining means for determining whether the binding information is to be used for a packet transmitting or receiving operation (e.g. col. 5, lines 35-45); and conversion means for performing, when said determining means determines that the binding information is to be used, a conversion operation by converting the compatible node identifier to the compatible position identifier when the packet is to be transmitted and by converting from the compatible position identifier to the compatible node identifier when the packet is to be received (e.g. col. 5, lines 40-50).

15. As per claim 22, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
16. As per claim 7, Inoue teaches a mobile computer, wherein said determining means determines that the conversion operation is to be performed by said conversion

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means when a destination address of the packet to be transmitted is designated with said compatible node identifier (e.g. col. 5, lines 10-25).

17. As per claim 8, Inoue teaches a mobile computer, wherein, when said determining means determines that the conversion operation is to be performed by said conversion means in order to transmit the packet, said conversion means acquires the compatible position identifier corresponding to the compatible node identifier which designates the destination address of the packet to be transmitted, and then converts the destination address of the packet into the acquired compatible position identifier, and sets the compatible position identifier of said mobile computer stored in said first storage means as a source address of the packet (e.g. cols 5 and 6, lines 60-67 and 1-5 respectively).

18. As per claim 9, Inoue teaches a mobile computer, wherein said determining means determines that the conversion operation is to be performed by said conversion means when a source address and a destination address of the packet to be received are designated with the compatible position identifiers (e.g. col. 6, lines 10-20).

19. As per claim 10, Inoue teaches a mobile computer according to claim 9, wherein, when said determining means determines that the conversion operation is to be performed by said conversion means in order to receive the packet, said conversion means converts the compatible position identifier into the compatible node identifier by at least substituting the second network identifier contained in the compatible position identifier which designates the source address of the packet by the

first virtual network identifier, and also verifies the integrity of the compatible node identifier which designates the source address of the packet (e.g. col. 5, lines 30-40).

20. As per claim 11, Inoue teaches a mobile computer according to claim 6, wherein, when said determination means determines that the conversion operation by said conversion means is not performed, it is assumed that each of a source address and a destination address of the packet is a position identifier for uniquely specifying the position of said mobile computer on a network and containing a third network identifier which does not support the movement of said mobile computer, and the packet is transmitted or received by using said source address and said destination address (e.g. Figure 7).

21. As per claim 12, Inoue teaches a mobile computer according to claim 6, further comprising: movement detection means for detecting the movement of said mobile computer by a change in a third network identifier which does not support the movement detected on a network to which said mobile computer is connected (e.g. Figure 2); acquiring means for acquiring the second network identifier when the movement of said mobile computer is detected (e.g. Figure 2); generating means for generating new binding information based on the acquired second network identifier; and updating means for updating the binding information concerning said mobile computer stored in said first storage means by the new binding information generated by said generating means (e.g. Figure 2).

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22. As per claim 17, Inoue teaches a position identifier management method, wherein said mobile computer sends a query containing the position node identifier of said mobile computer to a server for storing a relationship between the compatible node identifier and an address of a position identifier management apparatus which manages said mobile computer provided with the compatible node identifier, and receives a response to the query from said server, thereby specifying the position identifier management apparatus which manages said mobile computer (e.g. col. 4, lines 54-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

23. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

24. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue in view of Kondo et al. (6,088,725).

25. As per claim 13, Inoue does not specifically teach a mobile computer, further comprising: first specifying means for specifying a position identifier management apparatus which manages said mobile computer from position identifier management apparatuses, disposed on a network, for storing the binding information which is requested to be registered by mobile computers managed by said position identifier management apparatuses and for responding to a query about the

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binding information; and registration request sending means for sending the new binding information concerning said mobile computer generated by said generating means to the position identifier management apparatus specified by said first specifying means. Kondo teaches a mobile computer, further comprising: first specifying means for specifying a position identifier management apparatus which manages said mobile computer from position identifier management apparatuses, disposed on a network, for storing the binding information which is requested to be registered by mobile computers managed by said position identifier management apparatuses and for responding to a query about the binding information (e.g. col. 3, lines 1-18); and registration request sending means for sending the new binding information concerning said mobile computer generated by said generating means to the position identifier management apparatus specified by said first specifying means (e.g. col. 3, lines 24-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Inoue with Kondo. The motivation would have been to provide for distribution of the binding information concerning the mobile computer.

26. As per claim 14, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.
27. As per claim 15, Inoue does not specifically teach a mobile computer, wherein the binding information includes a registered time and an effective period, and said mobile computer further comprises means for erasing the binding information which has expired. Kondo teaches a mobile computer, wherein the binding information includes a registered time and an effective period, and said mobile computer further comprises

means for erasing the binding information which has expired (e.g. col. 11, lines 42-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Inoue with Kondo. The motivation would have been to provide for distribution of the binding information concerning the mobile computer.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farhood Moslehi whose telephone number is 703-305-8646. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 703-305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

fm



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